

Weather Services in Support of Natural Disaster Mitigation

C Y Lam

Hong Kong Observatory

Hong Kong, China

Sorry, I cannot come for health reasons.



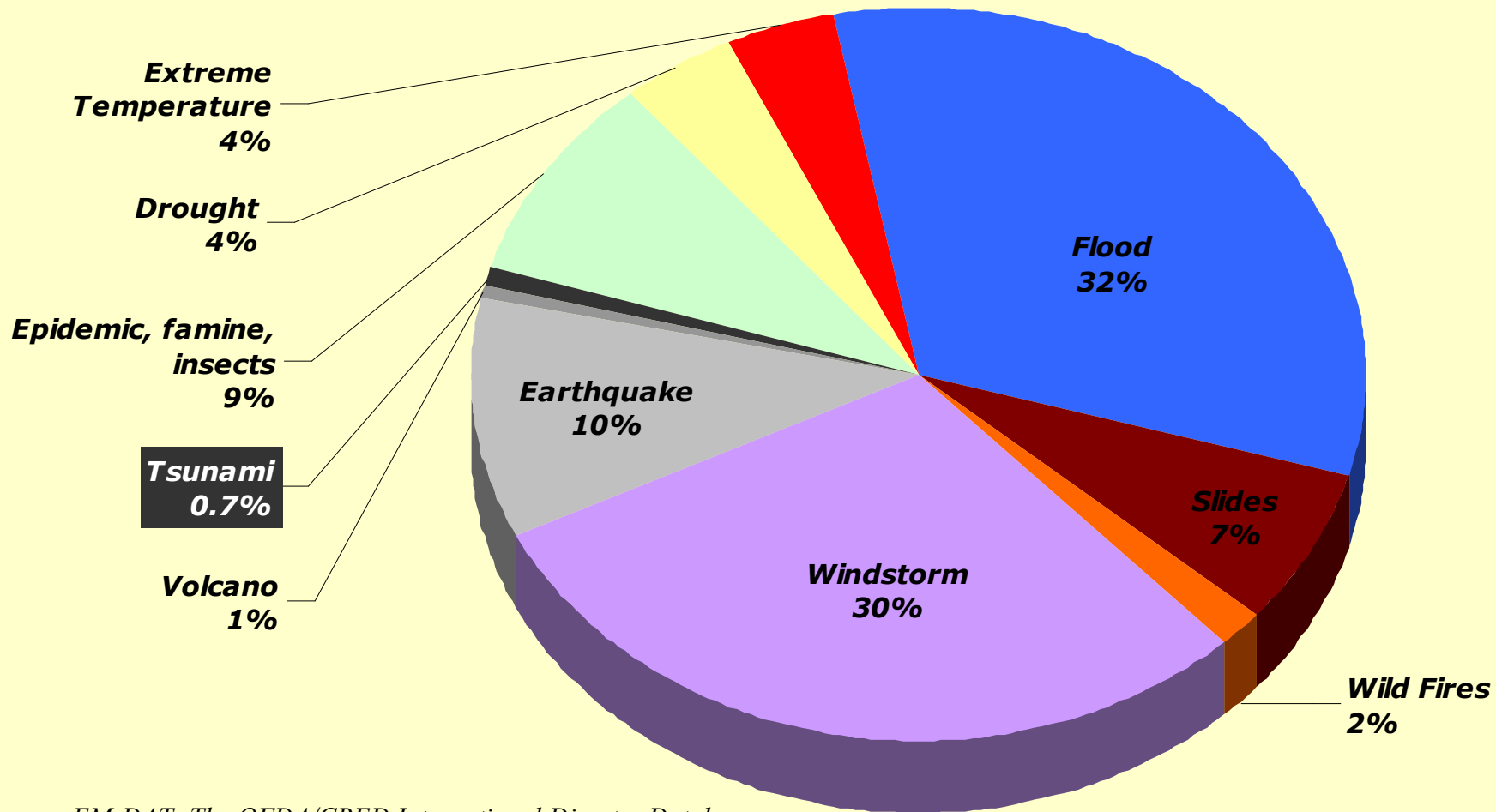
Please listen to M C Wong.

From Time To Time ...



Disaster strikes

Nearly 90% of disasters are weather-related



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

United Nations Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015

-
- Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and **enhance early warning**
-
-
-

Number of People Affected by Natural Disasters

Total

1984 – 1993

1.63 trillion

1994 – 2003

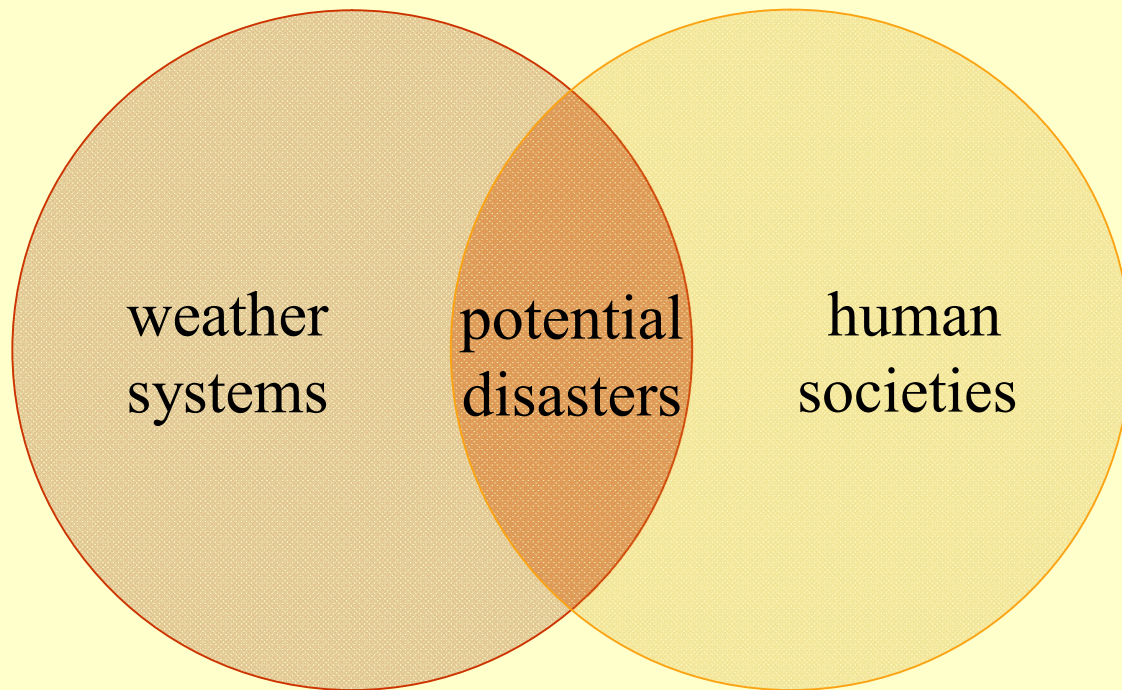
2.58 trillion

+59%

Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

World Disasters Report 2004

Weather systems interact with human societies to give rise to disasters



NMHSs have to work on both science and human aspects



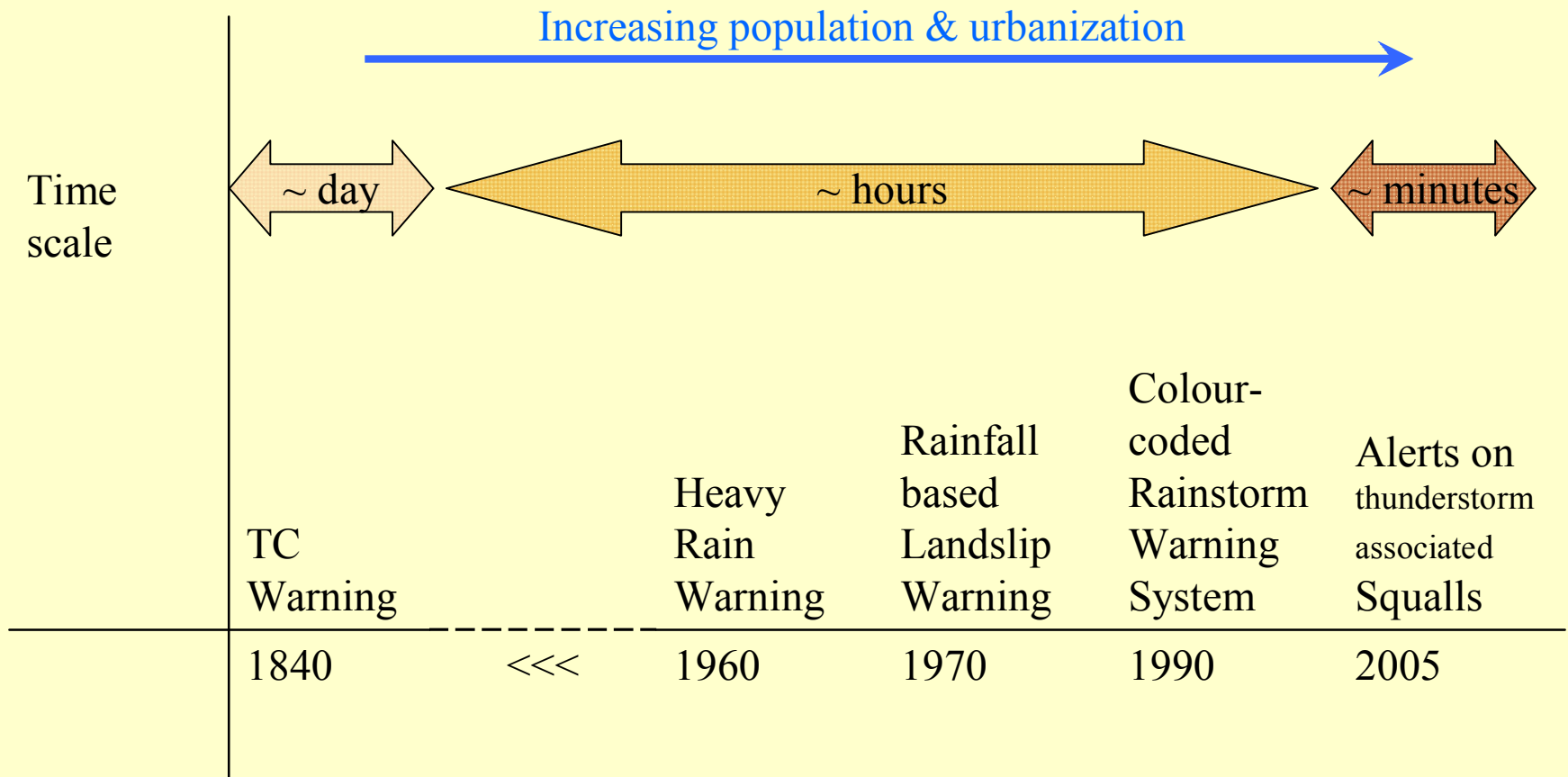
Besides being accurate, effective weather warnings should be:

- I. Relevant
- II. Timely
- III. Effectively delivered
- IV. Capable of prompting actions
- V. ‘Graded’ to trigger matching actions
- VI. Evolving with changing needs
- VII. Trusted

I. Warnings should be relevant

- Meet the needs of the users
- Depend on climate, geography, culture, history and degree of urbanization
- Cover temporal spectrum from “now” to “decades”

Example 1: To meet user's needs, forecast & warning time scale decreases

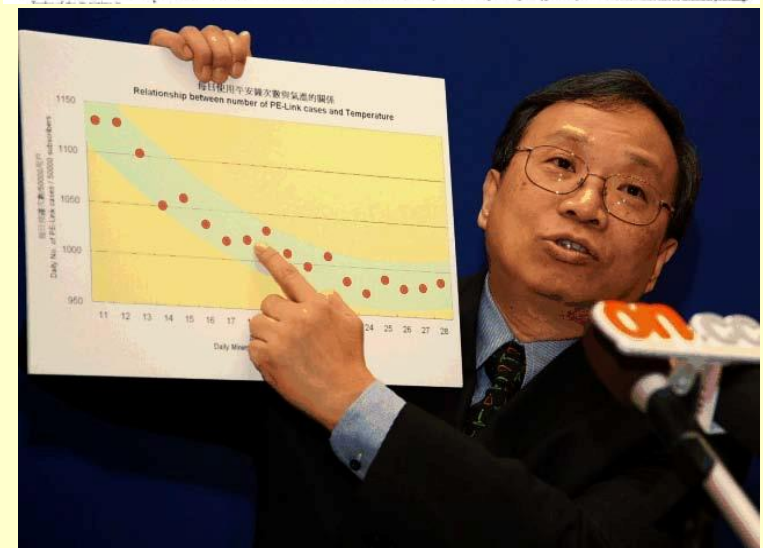


Example 2: Caring service to meet needs of ageing population living alone or chronically ill in Hong Kong

- Urbanization & ageing
- Weather impact increasing

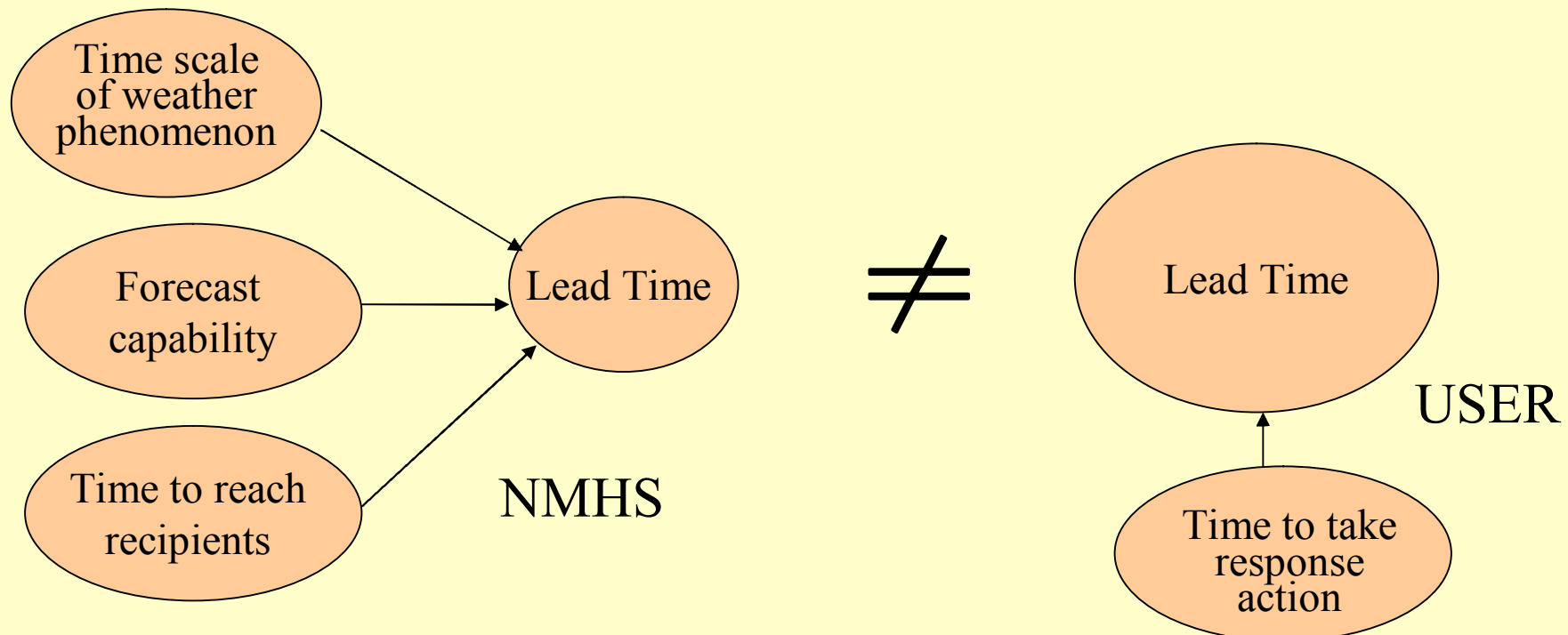
Very Hot and Cold Weather Warnings set up in 1999

→ relevant and caring service



II. Warnings should be timely

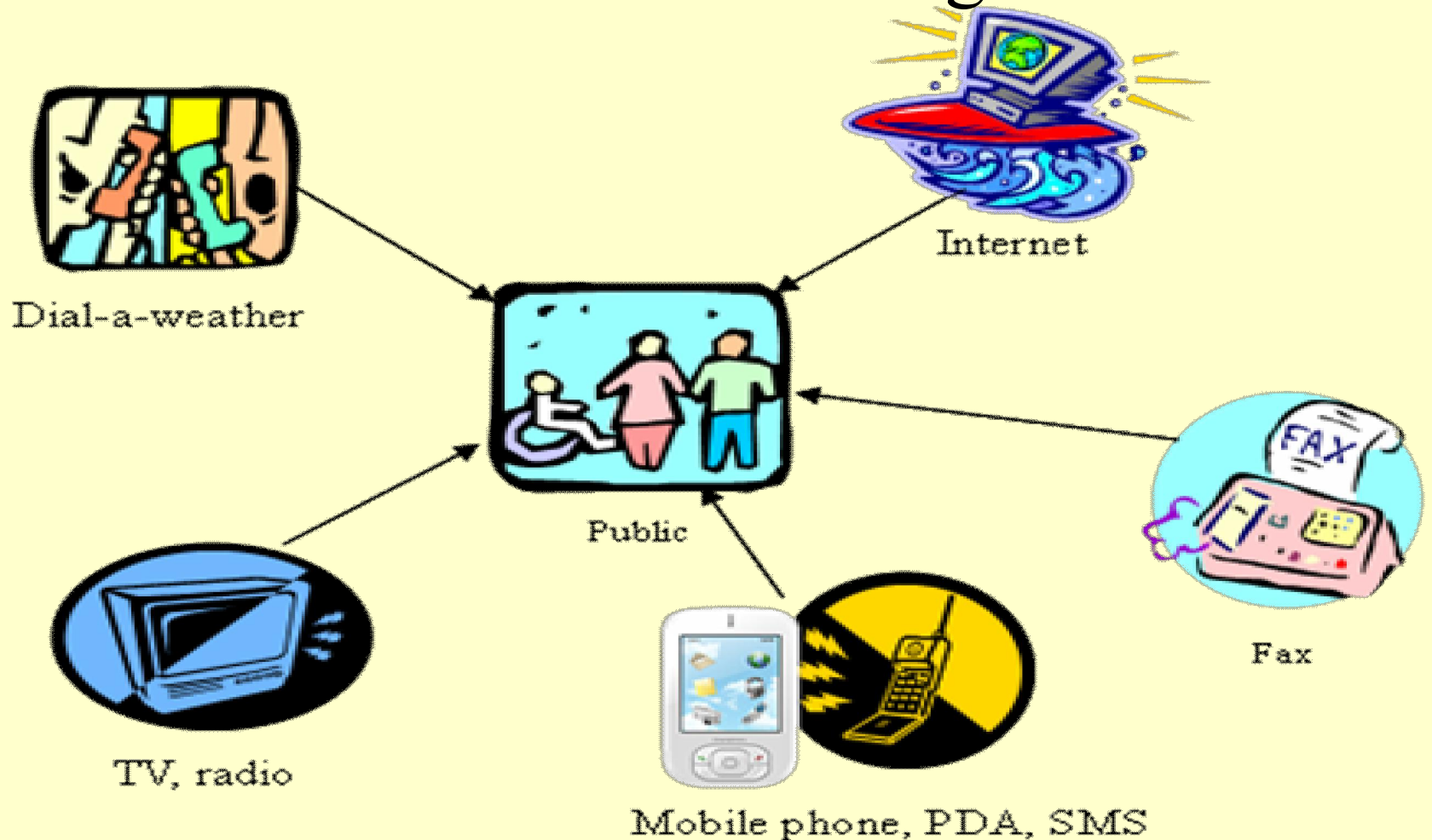
- Depend on how the recipient evaluates the product
- User expectation managed through education and outreach



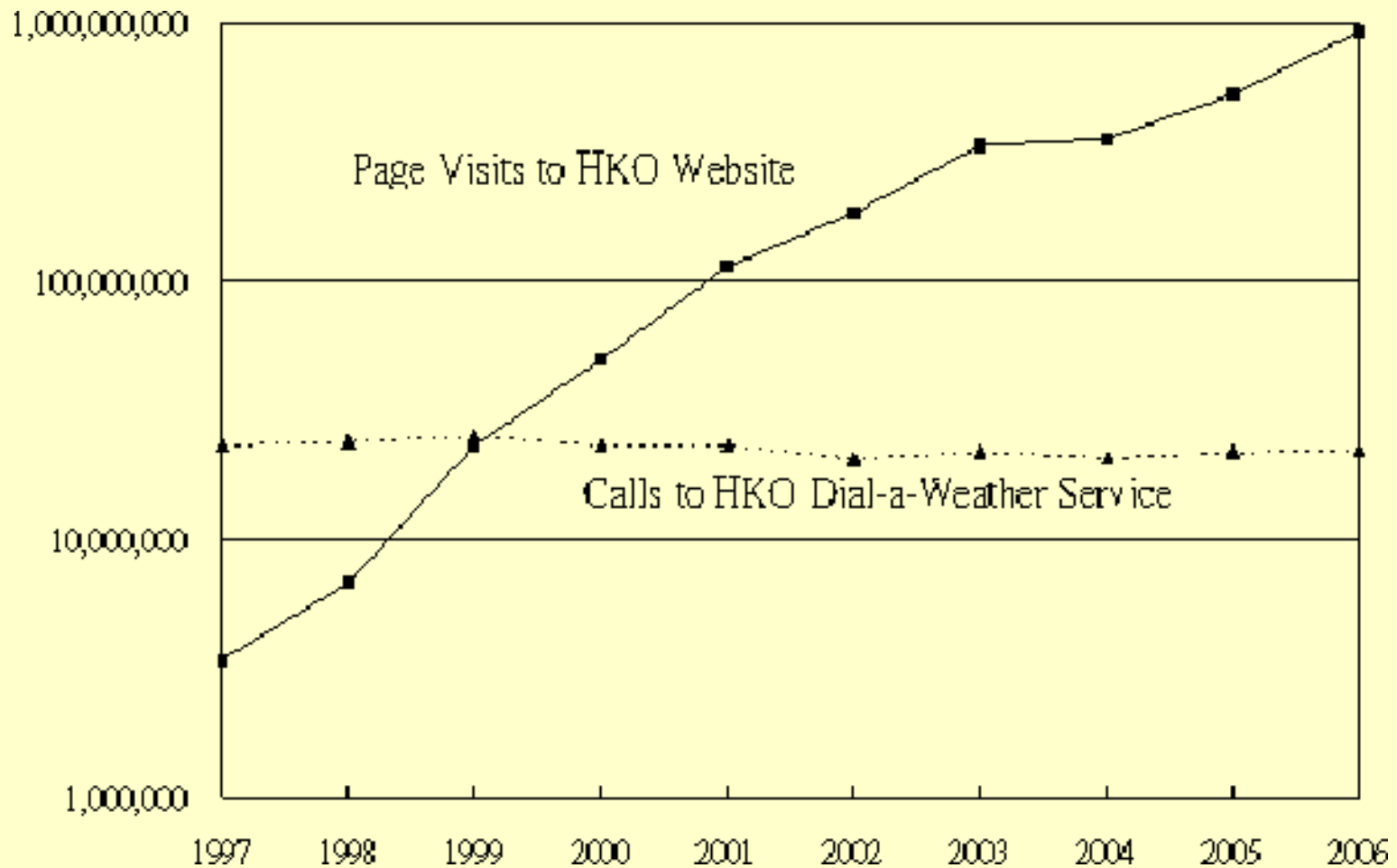
III. Effective delivery of warnings

- Physical vs communication of meaning
- Caters for recipients spanning a wide spectrum
 - Less-educated or under-privileged
 - Simple and easy to understand
 - Visual symbols, numbered- or colour-coded warning status to trigger actions
 - Sophisticated
 - Mobile phone, Internet
 - Real-time observational data to individual risk assessment and decision making

Delivery via diverse and multiple means to communicate weather information of different volumes and degrees of detail



Usage of phone for weather information remained steady in spite of rise in internet usage



IV. Warnings as action “trigger”

Individuals to understand warning and take response action

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HONG KONG REGION
 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR NATURAL DISASTERS
 (INCLUDING THOSE ARISING FROM SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS)

Government natural disasters
 Each depart
 Amendmen

長者安居之訊
 長者安居服務總會出版 • 編印人：吳錦基 • 印刷：6,600 份
 二〇〇五年十二月號 第十八期

與長者共抗寒流的背後

隨著寒流襲港，在民間的各界亦紛紛籌備物資，不少長者因身體不適，感到“唔好”、“唔耐凍”，特別怕冷。事實上，寒流襲港期間，除了一般防寒“神功”外，求財的長者亦會向社會伸出援手之外，各類同儕中已起為長者們提供各種服務，協助長者渡過寒冬。

有友伴關心很溫馨
 “長者安居之訊”自創辦以來，得到不少長者在熱心人士的協助，不少與外務團體，還的助力量增加”。 “長者安居之訊”自創刊以來，得到各界支持，獲工及服務會通過“資助”，特別歡迎長者，小心防寒身體，遇到任何困難的協助，請來電“長者安居之訊”或親臨“長者安居之訊”求助，以05年3月為例，共有4,763人求助，一小時內即獲“長者安居之訊”協助，包括提供家居維修、家居安全、長者健康、長者心理諮詢、服務、利用電腦或傳真傳真、播放老人之錄音、提供長者有困難求助、安插服務、長者服務熱線的熱線、可以地表示求助中心。

工務處與長者共抗寒流、長者安居服務。

特快送贈冬衣部隊
 寒流及強風是長者最害怕的惡劣天氣。為保障超過 800 多名工務處及長者安居服務會長者，在寒流初襲期間，很多長者需要冬衣或褲。工務處會派大量冬衣及褲到長者，協助長者渡過寒冬。我們是協助長者渡過寒冬。工務處與長者安居服務會合作，在長者服務處，有提供冬衣及褲，有提供冬衣及褲，有提供冬衣及褲。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

緊要提醒
 所謂“預防勝於治療”，教育長者如何避開寒冬天氣的提醒。 “很多長者以平時不穿棉衣，所以很難受，在寒流襲港期間，長者應注意家居環境及家居設備。 ” 服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

緊急支援
 服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。

服務及教育服務員向長者提供服務方法。



Private sector /emergency response units:
To incorporate warning and information into their response plans and decision-making processes

V. “Graded” Warnings

- Enable the community to build up its response commensurate with the risk involved
 - Rainstorm warning



possibility of rainstorm of significant impact



students stay put (home or school)



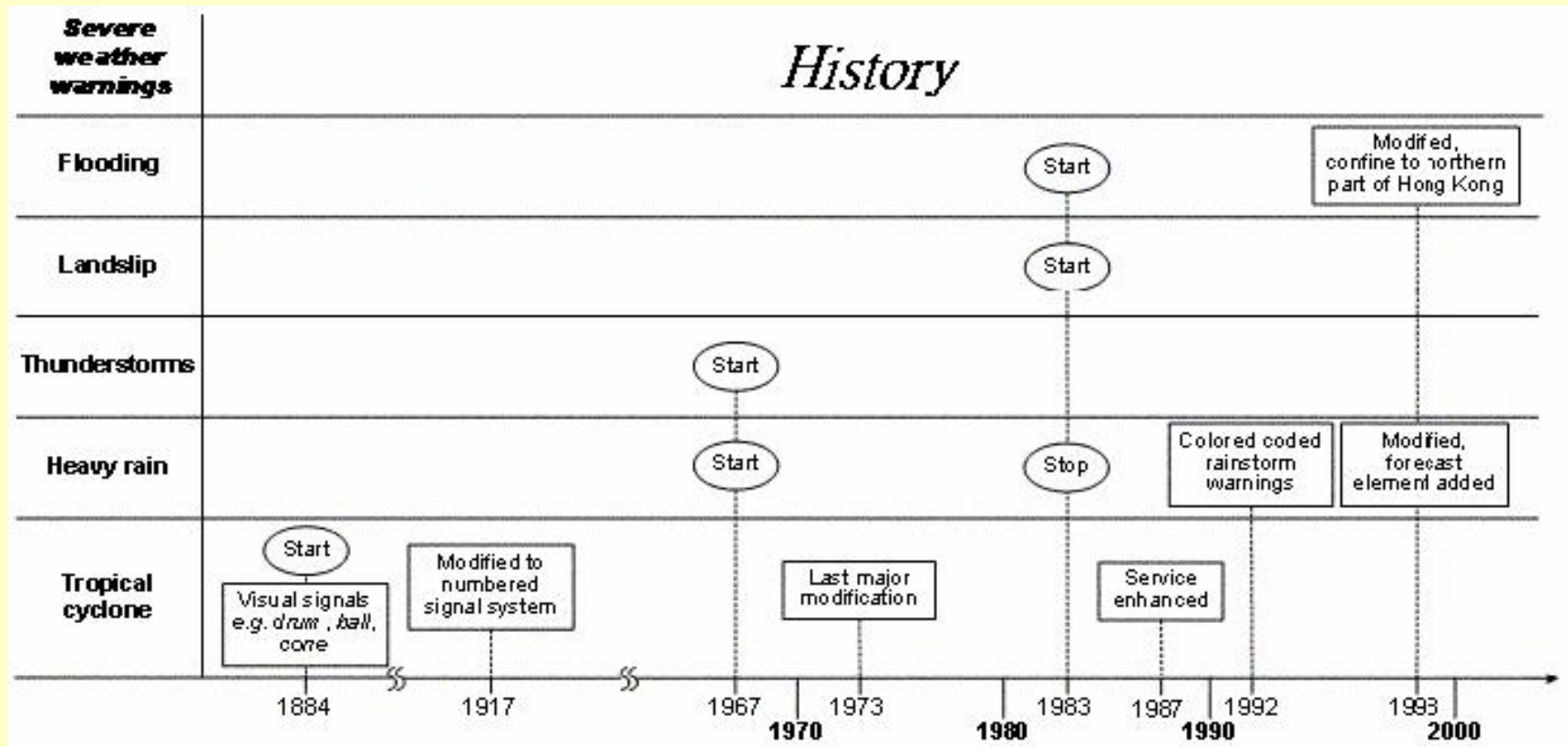
all stay put and outdoor workers seek shelter indoors

VI. Warnings must evolve to survive

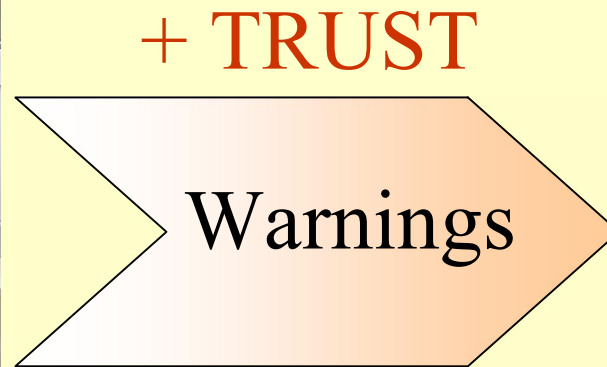
| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| The built environment | Expectation of the Society |
| Warning System | |
| Meteorological Science | Communication |

Factors determining the form of a warning system change with time

Evolution of warnings in Hong Kong



VII. People only take action if they trust the warnings



Heading home for safety

Q: How to gain this trust
when warnings are issued
only occasionally?

Well-run Public Weather Service as the builder of trust



Establish/ maintain
scientific capabilities



Build up
credibility
through
education and
outreach



Assure integrity & readiness
on a daily basis



Establish
good
connections
with users

Conclusions

- **Effective Warning system :**

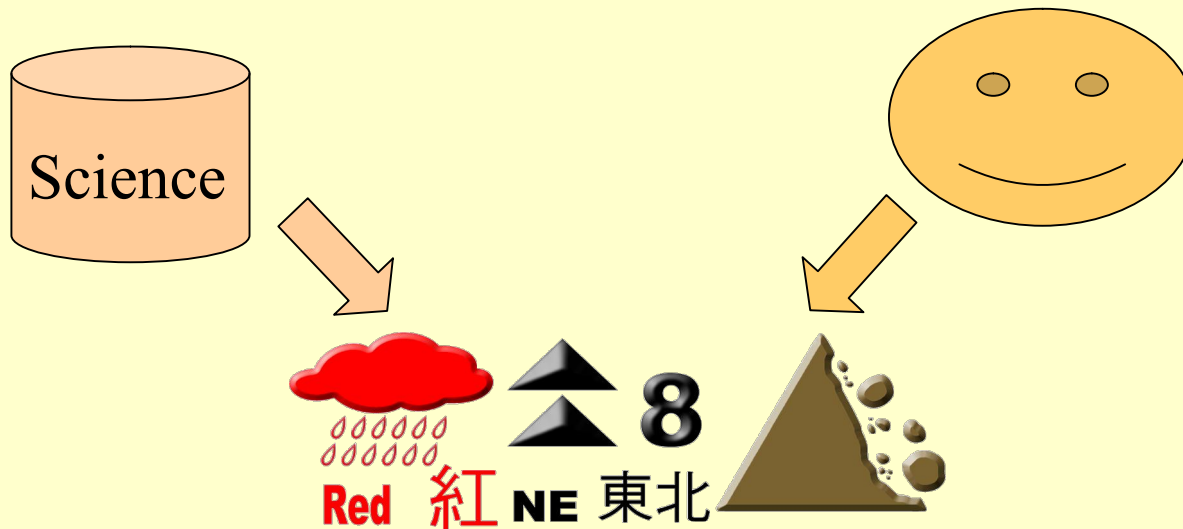
Led by needs

Supported by science

Disseminated by diverse multiple means

Promoted by reaching out

Trusted by users



• **Well-run PWS** ▶▶▶ **Brand** ▶▶▶ **Trust** ▶▶▶ **Action**

Thank You